Reported for the New-Yerk Tribune. Prof. Silliman's Second Lecture.

Professor SILLIMAN, in introducing his second lecture on Geology, said that the subject seemed to grow before his own mind, and that it was atterly impossible to do it any justice within so brief a compass. He apologised for the desultory and disconnected manner in which the prominent facts true story. Our histories may lie or their aupression of a hand. The unknown animal that of Geelogy must be presented, as the time was not sufficient for an orderly and complete discussion of them. The pressure of the subject upon my own mind, said he, is that of a swollen, rushing floodwhile there is but a mill-race outlet. The lecture of the last evening was closed with some account of the last evening was closed who are the last evening who are the last evening was closed who are the last evening who are the last evening was closed who are the last evening of the theory of an eminent Professor at the transportation of any support from the investigations of geology; as bones, and by the aid of comparative anatomy, in rocks among the Alps and other regions where ice prevailed by means of glaciers. He did not suppose that all transportation of great mineral masses. which was to be seen, was caused in this way: but he believed that this was the true method of accounting for the phenomenon as it was exhibited among the Alps and other Alpine regions-and by Alpine regions he meant those in which the tops of the mountains reached the hight of perpetual snow, which at the equator was about three miles, this distance diminishing as we go from the equator in either direction.

There is one important addition to this theory. which I have not yet noticed: I mean the transportation of boulder-stones, as they are called, by means of floating ice. It is not at all necessary to draw upon the .magination to understand this islands of vast magnitude are frequently torn away them by others. from their beds and floated through Hudson's and Baffin's Bay to more southern regions. I have seen myself ice-islands floating through the ocean, towering from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet above the surface of the sea; and as we know that floating ice never shows above the surface more than one-eighth of its bulk, we may reasonably conclude that islands of sixteen hundred feet in thickness frequently float from the Arctic regions to more southern climes. It is easy to see then that these islands are easily capable of transporting immense loads of rocks, far more heavy than the largest ships of war. In one instance Mr. Lyell observed a rock which must have weighed at least fifty thousand tons. It is obvious that when these islands float into warmer regions they must melt and drop their load; thus the rocks are deposited in the bottom of the Southern seas which come from the most Northern regions. These masses transported thus, may be seen off the West Coast of South America and at the island of Chi-

loe, and the process has long been going on, is now, and will be in progress forever. As an example of this, Prof. Silliman exhibited a drawing of a rock of red felaspar granite, some fifteen feet in length and ten in breadth, resting on seven marble pillars, in an inclined position, the pillar at the lowest end being much larger than the others, just as we may suppose one strong it requires six ordinary men at the other end to uphold. Now how is this position to be accounted for-since the country in that section is all marble and there is no granite to be found there ! and next summer excursion may see this most beautiful Bedford, where Gov. JAY once lived: you can say that when that section of country was under except that it is not straight. The nautilus is of this immense mass was laid down in the place along like a torrent, it would have crushed every thing before it. There is also an immense rock wall, in England, so celebrated for its tin mines-so accurately poised that it is very common for travepoint with their hands: from this circumstance it is called the rocking rock. By frequent rocking, the point has become so worn that it cannot now be rocked as easily as before, and I found it difficult to move it with my shoulder. An English frigate a few years since anchored near that place and the crew, not being geologists, in a sailor's frolic could think of nothing better for their amusement than to tumble down this rock. The people about there eried shame upon them for thus destroying an object of great and curious interest; and in their contrition the next thing these sailors could do was to get a capste, and hoist it up again. In kill mountains may be found stones composed entirely of the pebbles and sand usually found upon sediment or by actual crystalization. Thus we prove that the mountains are raised from the sea. The discoveries of Major Mitchell in Austria also contribute greatly to this branch of the general subject. We find rocks of a singular composition near Newport R. I-at a place called Purgatory -where there is a fissure in the rock, and large pebbles of a yard in diameter are found, hard, flinty, rounded at the ends and placed all in one direction, just like a fleet of ships at anchor-all their sterns in one direction, turned thus by the current; and I have no doubt this appearance was occasioned in the same way by a strong current of young men to exhibit their agility by leaping across this chasm in the presence of those whose admiration they seek; and the place thus came to be abundance of such rocks may be found, containing most beautiful pebbles and looking much like a plum pudding petrified, whence, indeed, they de-

lying upon the clay slate, called by a distinguished | size of the vegetables of those days, it is evident German Geologist, Werner, transition rocks, be- that originally the climate must have been tropicause they are placed midway between the granite or primary rock and the secondary. They lie the broken in the direction of its avers it will exhibit an last of the primary rocks and continue to the old appearance like charcoal-and even the cells which red sandstone, or as some say to the limestone under the coal. But this term had better be dis- ced. Fissures are often found across the mines carded, as it had reference to the heretical doc- caused by internal volcanic convulsions, and in Eutrine that the earth was at first chaotic, and that it passed gradually to its present state.

rive their name.

The general division of these rocks is into the Silurian and Cambrian from the reason that they pre- skill and experience to know in what direction he vailed in those parts of Wales called Cambria and is then to look for his coal. When these dykes cut Siluria. They were found there by the Romans across, on either side the coal is bituminous-but when they first visited that country, and were ex- at a distance of some afty or a hundred feet its foramined by an English Geologist, Hutchinson, whom we shall soon have among us: he has lately investigated the Ural mountains, and the Russian Emperor caused a canal to be cut for his especial benefit in examining a certain locality; and I am glad to see these eminent men of science visiting of heat which decomposes the coal and leaves little our country. I may say that I am the only survi- but carbon. vor of the first corps of geologists in this country. Dr. Maclure, Prof. Cleveland, Dr. Mitchell, and one or two others with myself, were the first to cultivate this subject in the U.S. and its progress has been rapid and delightful; and the scientific journal of which I have been the editor-

and not being the author I may say it without vanity-has been highly praised by Mr. Lyell and other eminent English geologists. I am glad to see the alscrity and the zeal with which the subject is prosecuted in this country. Already twenty out of the twenty-six States have ordered geological investigations, and when their contributions are all brought in, then a master mind will take

hold of and digest them and bring them into one beautiful systematic whole.

composed of slate, sandstone and limestone. The plaster of Paris, is found in the same formation: fine slate used on houses is procured from these but I have time to say nothing of it. localities, though an equally good quality is begin- In Germany, in England, in Scotland, in Massatopic of interest, as indicating the first impress of ternal impressions upon the sand stone rock; in the Creator's hand in bringing things into life, and some places resembling the hand of a man, though the rocks of our earth, upon this point always tell a of course it is not to be suffosed that it is the imthors may err, and between their falsehood and er- made them, evidently walked along on the soft sur-But the rocks cannot lie: they remain as the Cre- matter deposited, and thus two impressions-on ator placed them-or at least under the same laws | concave and the other convex, were produced; and to open this book of nature and read it attentively them. The animal which made these tracks has and with diligence. Nor need the religious fear been named Chirotherium, and it remained unthe slanderers of the science falsely declare. All which he was next to Cuvier, he proved that it the objects of geology aim at truth; and among must be larger than an ex, and what do you the many distinguished geologists I have known. I think it was? Nothing more than a frog, as large have found but one or two infidels. Truth is al- as an ox! It is not certain, to be sure, that ways truth, and no one truth, as has been remark- would pass for a frog now; but in its general coned, can ever be in conflict with any other. It is figuration it had a strong resemblance to this specertain that along succession of ages passed away cies of animals. Now I assure you that if this after the creation of this earth before man was were mere fiction, a story of the Arabian Nights' formed. Nordees this at all contradict the Scriptu- Entertainment, I would not bring it forward; but ral account; for we are told that in the beginning it is among the demonstrations of science. It is Ged created the heavens and the earth-and who a fact, that in the days when the coal was formed schy particular animals were created before man the coal none that breathed the air, none that had we can no more guess than why they exist now .- a voice; the Earth was covered with evergreen. They still escape our deminion-almost as com- It pleased the Creator next to give being to anipletely as if man were not in existence. The fish mals having feet. n the ocean laugh at our hooks-unless they come too near them: the birds of the air laugh at our the ornithological discoveries of Prof. Hitchcock in aim, unless they come too near our guns. And the the Valley of the Connecticut; by which it is seen fact: for it is a matter of observation that ice- stroy a few large quadrupeds, but only to replace streets and look in at our chamber windows, and We will look now at the remains found in the

Silurian rocks. Among them are what are called trilobites-having three lobes or divisions. They were crustaceous animals, capable of contracting tails in their mouths. They are often found with fied spawn of fishes, and these exist in great numtheir eves perfect-great goggling eyes-looking about 400 lenses, piled one on another like cannon balls in a Navy Yard and presenting a similar appearance. This proves that these early waters were not chaotic, as is maintained by Werner, because these eyes were made to see with, and the water must have been clear, for had it been muddy they could not have seen through it, even if their eyes had not been put out. When the eyes were placed opposite to each other, moreover, these lenses are omitted-for they would not care to look at each other. I will not say that these are the earliest animals ever in existence, for others may have existed which have not yet been discov-

We will now pass to another class. Those who are familiar with the borders of Lake Ontario may have seen rocks of a conical form some ten feet in length crossned by partitions. Through the middle was a channel in which the animal lived. You have all seen the shell of a pearly nautilus-the nautinlus pompilius as it is called-which are se often found upon the mantels of the tasteful and man to support the heavy end of a burden which | elegant. They were called poluthalamons, having many chambers or divisions-completely separated from eack other and air-tight; so that it was evident the animal could not inhabit them. Nor was it ever known how they did live until Mr. here I am happy to say that any of you in your Bennet, an English Geologist, was so fortunate as to find one alive; and he found that the creature object, since it is at New Salem, not far from New | dwelt in the outer porch of these chambers-represented in a figure here exhibited. A syphun easily crawl under it. If I may be allowed to sug- culus, or slender tube, runs through all the chamgest my own mode of accounting for it, I should bers, just like the channel in the other species. the ocean, as it may be proved to have been at the same general character with the common cutsome time, the granite rock was transported thither the fish, which, you know, is furnished with long by an iceberg, dropped to the bottom of the sea, arms, sufficient to embrace the body of a man .and thus deposited upon the sand and mud which | Animals are also found called cephalopodes, having covered the limestone rock, which was afterward their feet upon their heads, and thus walking with worn away, and the pillars left standing. Thus their heads down. Fishes alone are found in the Silurian rocks. There is a most beautiful collection where it is now found as gently as you would lay a of these fossils at Durham, Ct. There is also found and soon man goes thither, plants his proud flag baby in a cradle-for if it had come tumbling a vast number of molluscous animals, upon which I cannot stop to advert.

It may be interesting to be informed that you found poised upon a cliff at Land's End, near Corn- have in this State a most extensive silurian section. After you get a few miles beyond Albany, it s found all through to the Lakes; and Mr. Lyell lers to visit it and to rock it upon its sustaining has told me that there are there rocks older than any in Wales or England. The old red sandstone to which I will next advert is found just below the coal; it is called old to distinguish it from the new, which is above the coal; and it receives its red color from the oxide of iron it contains. The red sandstone at Rochester is old, and lies far below the coal region; and this is the reason why geologists tell you that you need not look for coal in this State-because rocks lower than coal have been reached and still none has been discovered.

We waw come to the coul formation which fire ures so largely in the economy of society as well as in the structure of the earth. Its roof is the un-New Brunswick, N. J. and all along on the Cats- per sandstone, then comes the coal, then the carboniferous, or coal-boaring, limestone, and still lower are the transition rocks of Werner. In England the sea-beach-either cemented by their natural the coal beds are 10,000 feet thick. In this formation are found what are called chriodeal, or tily-shaped animals, of a most beautiful formation : they were attached to the bottom of the sea and covered it as a forest does the land. The coal lies in beds of a uniform structure, found lying like a pile of books-composed of gray limestone, sundstone, black coal and shale or slate. The beds vary in hight from the thickness of a knifeblade to that of fifty feet: the thickest are found in Pennsylvania. The authracite coal is the proflowers could be laid away in a lady's herbarium him from the main topic into collateral, though with more regularity than are these strata. As the ocean. It is a common feat of gallantry for the leaves fell from the trees they were covered with mud, as were also trees themselves. The vegewith mud, as were also trees themselves. The vegetation of that day resembled the brake or fern of the present day; but it then reached a hight of some assortment of Books, which are equal, if not superior in called Purgatory-and so it would be if they should twenty feet, whereas they are now no more than fall into it. In Herefordshire, England, a great two feet high. The bark Las a leaf-like appearance, as if a stamp had been impressed on it. At Wilkesbarrethe leaves may be seen more than four feet across. It is remarkable that coal beds are found only in cold climates-just where they We will now pass to the rocks which are found are wanted. But from the character and superior cal, or uitra-tropical. If a piece of anthracite be contained the juices of the vegetable may be trarope trap dykes often cut through them; so that the miner in tracing the direction of the vein, often comes to one of these dykes, and it requires great mer character is recovered. This is caused by the agency of the heat which produced the dyke; and Prof. Bakewell was greatly surprised that anthracite coal should be found at all in Penrsylvania. subjected as it has undoubtedly been to the action

Next above the coal comes the new red sandstone. It is the seat of salt mines-both rock salt and brine springs. In Cheshire, Eng., in Poland, Cordovia, and Central Asia, rock salt is found in abundance. Dr. Robinson tells us, in his late work, that the Dead Sea contains 25 per cent. of sult .-The Caspian Sea, and Lake Orumnia in Persia, are salt lakes. By the action of the sun the water s often evaporated, leaving a white girdle of salt completely around these lakes. Vast tracts in Persis thus lying under the sun blazing from a brass sky are as sterile and barren as can be conceived. In this country until recently, it was supposed that we had no mineral salt-though our orine springs are well known. But last year a real salt mine of forty feet thick was found in As regards the structure of the Cambrian rocks, Abingdon, Va. which new feature in the Geology

which are some 12,000 feet thick, while the Silu- of Virginia we shall undoubtedly have brought out rian is 7,500, I can say but a few words. It is by Mr. Rogers, the State Geologist. Gypsum, or

ning to be quarried in Maine. I will proceed to a chusetts and in Connecticut have been found exror we have but little reason to depend upon them. face leaving indentations which were filled in by which he first ordained; and all we have to do is now when the rock is split open we find both of but God knows when the beginning was! But nothing but reptiles existed. There were below

[Prof. Silliman then went into a description of insects-what can we do with them? We can de- that birds existed here tall enough to walk the given a sketch of these in our report of Professor Hitchcock's lecture, we shall not repeat it. I

Passing higher, we find still greater wonders or doubling themselves up, as is seen by finding their In the lias structure we find remains of the petribers in England and France. We find, also, the out at you from their rocky bed; and there is this Plesiosaurus and the Ichthyosaurus, furnished peculiar structure in their eyes: they have each with paddles to make their way rapidly through

Prof. Silliman went on to speak of a species of alligator which once existed, that had the power of contracting the lenses of its eye by a compression of the humors, so as to convert it either into a a telescope or microscope; of which several spe-England. He mentioned, also, the flying San ians, which existed when England was only half-formed island, filled with lagunes, among which hese animals swam. He described, also, the herpivoerous Saurians, resembling the modern Iguanafon; but as these topics were fully treated by Prof. Hitchcock, we shall not give his remarks upon them

Megalosaurius, which was one of the mar-upial animals, or those that have pouches like the opes sum. The kangaroo is of the same class.

We pass next to the chalk formation, which s especially conspicuous in England; giving, by its white cliffs all along on both sides the channel that beautiful white appearance which has conferred upon the 'fast anchored isle' the name of Albion. This is the last of the Marine Strata before we come to a change in the order of creation. These seem to be the debris or ruins of coral, or multilopular shells, which we find in Bermuda --Coral cliffs exist within the tropics at a depth, as we now know, not greater than 120 feet. They are formed by animals, thousands and millions of which may be seen at work through the blue depths of the calm sea. They often build them in the skape of a horse shoe, with the outer edge toward the trade winds, and thus are often formed harbors for weather-beaten ships-often thirty miles in diameter. They often rise above the waves, and form islands; upon these birds drop seeds from Felling Axes other lands; trees grow up and the island is cov- Hatchets ered with vegetation; animals, lizards and other Spades species are floated by ice, and a colony is established and claims it for his own. It is not beyond the reach of probable conjecture that some day the Pacific, by the labor of these animals, may be bridged over, and its watery waste become the seat of Civilization, Christianity and Empire.

Prof. Silliman then spoke at considerable length of the tertiary rocks and the shells found in them, and referred especially to the phen-mena of this kind discovered in Italy among the Appenines, and in the Valle de Noto in Sicily. In the stratum under Paris, which rests upon these rocks, have been found the remains of the Paraotherium, to which we have no similar animals now. He referred also to the Megatherium of South America, to the Mastodon, the Deinotheriam, and the an-cient elephant found in Northern Russia, which pattern on which a contract is founded. had a proboscis, which served as at once a nose and a hand-thus in fact carrying his nose in his hand. Going still farther up, Prof. S. said there had been found in the peat bogs of Ireland the remains of man, the last created animal; clad in skins, and in perfect preservation.

As much of this subject has been treated before we have only aimed to give an intelligible sketch tracts. of the lecturer's remarks. He concluded by urging upon the attention of those he addressed the wonders of the science he had been teaching. In person Prof. Silliman is tall, stoutly built, and has a highly intellectual and thoughtful countenance. His delivery is extremely rapid, more so than any other lecturer we have heard; he seems to speak from the fullest knowledge of his subject and with duct of a vegetable deposite; and no leaves or an energy and enthusiasm which frequently carry most interesting, discussions,

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Considering the illustrations and embellishments, the great amount of matter, the style of the work and the ex-pense of getting it up, the publishers believe that Robert Merry's Museum is the cheapest publication ever issued in any country. The Museum has been published one year, and the list of subscribers places it on a sure basis. The publishers are determined to make the Magazine as good as talent, care, attention and liberal expense can make it; and they respectfully ask all Mr. Robert Merry's black-eved and blue-eved friends to give him their kind support and encouragement.

communications to be post paid and addressed to BRADBURY SODEN & CO., 127 Nassau-street.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Catharine McHeran, late of the ity of New York, widow, deceased to passent the same wit only of New York, winder, deceased, to passent the same with the winders thereof to the subscriber, at the office of his Ar-torney, William H. Hodges, No. 70 Church street, in the City of New-York, on or before the Eighteenth day of July next. Dated New-York, the Thirteenth day of January, 1842. jal4 lawom ANDREW ANDERSON, Admini trator.

BYORDER of Hon. Frederick P. Stevens, Judge Dof Erie County Courts, Coursellor of the Supreme Court, Notice is hereby given that an attachment has issued against the estate of Ira Johnson, a non-resident debtor, and that the same will be sold for the payment of his debts, unless he appear and discharge such attachment, according to liw, within sine months from the first publication of this sotice; and that the payment of any debt and the delivery of any property be-longing to such debtor to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him for any purpose whatever, are forbidden

y law and are void.

Dated the 21st day of December, 1941.

SETM E. SILL, Attorney for Attaching Creditor.

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Office No. 51, 32, Merchanis' Exchange, Wall-etreet. | New-York, Salem Determine J. N. Reywolds, O. H. Platt. IT Graham House, Barclay-st. MISS TRAVER and MRS GOSS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have taken the well known Graham House, hitherto kept by Mr. R. Goss, (who retires,) and having put it in excellent condition for the wister, are prepared to accommodate a few more permanent Boarders with Parlors or Bedrooms only on permanent bottwers with Tuble will be supplied with the best Vegetables, Fruits, &c. that the markets of our City

itiving and an atmosphere untiinted by the odors of Alco-hol and Tobacco, will find here an agreeable Home. Transient Boarders, or persons visiting the City, ac-nimodated on resonable terms.

affords; while those who prefer quiet, simple and natural

Il Rooms and Board .- Gentlemen wishing to eugage Apartments and Boarding fer the Winter will be ecommodated on most reasonable terms in the new and walk North of the Post Office, and convenient to Broade arrangements for the winter are earnestly invited to call before engaging clauwhere, as every effort will here be made to ensure the comfort and satisfaction of the NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT .- In the metter of the

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the motter of the application of the Mayor, Albarmen and Commonaky of the City of New-York, relative to opening Thirty-second street from the Tenth avenue to the East River, in the Sixteengi Ward of and City. To all whom it may concern, notice is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the honorable Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the People of the Subject New York, at the capital in the City of Albany on the first Tuesday of February 1842, at the opening of the Court on that day or as soon the nation as coursel can be heard by Jan's Booman of the City of New York, setting forth the right, title and claim of the petitionerto the sum one thousand dollars heretofore estimated and assessed by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment appointed in the above entitled matter to owners unknown as and for the loss and damage to the said unknown owners by and in consequence of relinquishing the interest of the said maknown owners in a piece of parcel of land equired for the purpose of opening Thirty-second street in the said City and described in the report of the or parcel of iand sequired for the purpose of opening I mity-second street in the said Gity and described in the report of the said Commissioners, as follows, viz: "All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in the said Six-teenth Ward of the said city, and bounded and containing as follows, to wit—beginning at the northwesterly corner of the Eighth avenue, as established by law, and Thirty-second street as the same was to be opened, and running theme northwester-ly along the northeasterly line or side of Thirty second street as the same was to be opened, one hundred feet to the south-easterly line or side of land of James Boorman; thence south wenterly along the southeasterly line or side of the said land of the said James Boorman, thirty feet, to a line drawn through the said James Boorman, thirty feet, to a line drawn through the centre of Thirty-second street, as the same was to be opened; the are southeasterly along the said line drawn through the centre of Thirty-second street, as the same was to be opened about one hundred feet to the north-sectorifitine or side of the Eighth are me as established by law, and running the new north-saterly along the said porth-westerly line or side of and Eighth are use, as established by law, thirty feet to the place of segmaing. And notice is further given that ou presenting the said position as aforesaid, the said further given that our presenting the said position as aforesaid, the said furthers will be moved that the prayer of the same be granted and for a rule or order of the said Court directing the Clerk of said Court residing in the City of New York, to pay over to the said petitioner or to his attoracy, the York, to pay over to the said court residing in the City of New Said sum of one thousand dollars above mentioned and the lacrease thereof, if any, and for such further or other order as to the said Court shall seem meet and proper.

Dated December 3d, 13:1, d3 8wd J. W. WHEELER, Attly for Petitioner.

OTILE. -Proposals will be received at the office of the Commissary General of Purchase, in Philadel-phia, to furnish the following materials and articles for he United States Army, for the year 1842, viz: Blue cloth, 6-4 wide, dyed in indigo and in the wool Sky blue twilled Cloth, 6-4 wide Unbleached Cotton Shirting, 7-8 wide Bleached do do do Fiannel of Cotton and Wood, 7-8 wide

Canton Flannel, 3 4 wide Unbleached Cotton Drilling, 3-1 and 7-8 wide Bleached do 2-4 wide Uniform Caps, for Dragoons, Artillery and Infantry Bleached Pompoons, for Artillery and Infantry Hair Plumes, for Dragoons Rands and Tassels, do

Aiguillettes, Artillery and Infantry Worsted Sashes, do do and Dragoons Shoulder Straps, do do Do (brass) for Dragoons
Epaulettes, Non. Com'd. Staff, Artillery and Infantry

Woolea half Stockings Laced Bootees Leather Stocks Blankets, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ feet long. 5 feet wide, weight 4 pounds

Metal Cap Equipments, for Dragoons, Artillery and Iaf.

Worsted Binding and Cord, of all kinds

Common Tents Wall Tents and Flies Hospital Tents

Painting and Strapping Kunpsacks Casks and Cooperage, for one year from 1st April next.
(The quantity and rumber of these articles will be de-

ermined hereafter.)
The whole are to be of domestic manafactured materi als. Patterns of all the required Woolen and Cettor Cloths, and articles, are deposited in the Commissary Gen Cloths, and articles, are deposited in the Commissary view-ral's Office, in this city, for examination. Samples of the Woolen and Cotten Cleths will be sent to any manufac-turer on application to this Office, by mail, and such in-formation given as may be desired. The Bootees are to be of cight sizes and the Caps of fire sizes. The sizes and proportions of six is will be stated in the contracts. On the samples and patterns exhibited the contracts will be founded and inspections made, and no article will be received that is inferior in the material or workmanshi

The supplies are to be delivered at the United States

Arsenal, near Philadelphia for inspection, in equal month ly pertiens, and the contracts are to be fulfilled on or be-fore the 1st day of July, 1842. The properals must be is writing, scaled, and endorsed "Proposals," and sust reach the Office of the Commissary General of Purchases, on or beford the 17th day of Jan-

uary, 1842. No proposal will be received after 3 o'clock of that day. will be required for the fulfilment of con-J. WASHINGTON TYSON,

Commissary General of Purchases.
Commissary General's Office, Philadelphia, Docember 17th, 1841. d20 eodtj17

TIMBER FORTHE U.S. DRY DOCK. AT BROOKLYN .- Scaled proposals will be received at the effice of the Navy Agent, New-York, until the 1st day of April for furnishing at the U.S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, the following Timber Plank for the foundations of the

Dry Dock, viz: 4,900 Spruce Piles, of length varying 24 to 32 feet, to average not less than 25 feet, and to be not less than 11 and to average at least 12 inches in diameter 4 feet from the butt exclusive of the bark.

13,000 lineal feet White Pine Timber, I foot square, for floor timbers. 13 000 lineal feet White Pine do. I feet by I foot 3 inches

square, for floor timbers. 241,500 feet, board measure, of 3 inch White Pine Plank

for flooring. 75 900 feet, board measure, of 5 inch Yellew Pine Plank

for sheet piling. All the above Timber and Plank to be of perfectly sound

and durable quality. The Spruce Piles to be as straight as can be procured. and in all respects prepared for sharpening and driving. The White Pine Timber to be free from shakes and arge knots-to be sawed straight and square edged to the timensions above given, and of the following lengths, viz:

and 40 feet long, the number of lineal feet of each length to be gearly the same. The White Pine Plank to be entirely free from large knots, square edged, in lengths of 21, 24, 27, 30, 33 or 36 feet, to average not less than 27 feet, and in widths from

one half of each lot to be in sticks 22, 25, 28 and 31 feet

long. The remaining half of each lot in sticks 34, 37, 40,

i0 to 15, to average not less than 12. The Yellow Pine Plank to be straightened and source edged, suitable for driving as sheet piling, in lengths of

13 or 26 feet, and in width from 10 to 15 incher, to average not less than 12 inches. All the above Timber and Plank to be delivered on such wharf or wharves within the Navy Yard as may be resignated by the Engineer of the Dry Dock, subject to the inpection and asproval of such person as he may select.

The Piles to be delivered in such quantities and at such times between the 1st day of July and the 15th day of October as may be required by the Navy Agent, he giving not less than 6 weeks' potice.

The White Pine Timber to be delivered between the ist day of September and 31st day of October, and The White and Fellow Pine Plank between the 1st Oc. tober and 30th November.

The proposals will state the price per stick for the Piles per cubic foot for the White Pine Timber, and per foot, board measure, for the 3 and 5 inch Pine Plank.

The right is reserved to assign less than the whole quantity of each kind of Timber to any one bidder, and offers will be received for any portion of either kind. Proposals to be endorsed, "Proposals for Timber, for Dry Dock, Brooklyn."

Navy Arent's Office, New-York, Jan. 3d, 1842. ROBERT C. WETMORE, Navy Agent.

LECHES APPLIED by Mrs. SARAH E HARPER, 48 Vesey-st, who has many years' experience in the business, j21 tf rience in the business.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' REMEDY FOR SALT RHEUM.

Sand Remem. Ringworts.

Tetter, Scald Head, Barber's or Jackson lich, Eczeme.

Tetter, Scald Head, Barber's or Jackson lich, Eczeme. Psorisis, Palmaria, and other diseases of the skip, are is a disease often secretly linking to the system for Psorisis, Palmarin, and other ored by the use of Sand's before there is the least complaint of the Lungs. And in safely, certainly and effectually cured by the archan six this stage it can be cured as effectually, and as certainly thousand different cases of the above diseases, without as any other disease. Let not persons delay the use of having failed to any where the directions are attended to.

The apparalleled saccess of this remedy in-curring diseases of the skin is without equal in the history of mediane may proved even the "Congacror of Physics." humor connected with the diseases, and the application of the remedy externally at the same time, entirely cradi-cates it from the system. The Remedy is perfectly harmless in its operation, and may be applied with safety even to the skin of the tenderest infant. Testimonials of its that it possesses very superior virtues in the cure of efficacy are daily received, and the following are selected. Liver Complaint and Consumption. I do strongly efficacy are daily received, and the following are selected for publication, which it is thought will satisfy the mind in the public, and to the Facuity. Respectfully, of every candid person of its extraordinary virtues: New York, May 4, 1840.

Remedy. The disease spread over both my hands to my finger ends, and had been standing fourteen years, during which time I was under the treatment of more than twen-Remay. The discare plants of particle years, during finger ends, and had been standing fourteen years, during which time I was under the treatment of more than twenty different physicians, who all failed to give more than a ty different physicians, who all failed to give more than a ty different physicians, who all failed to give more than a ty different physicians, who all failed to give more than a ty different physicians, who all failed to give more than the time of Broadway and Chambers-street; J. O. Fay, at the particle of the part and could not put them in water; my nails repeatedly came off, and I was almost helpless from the complaint -I tried Indian and Root dector, but all to no purpose, un-til last summer I was advised by a friend to use your Romady. I commenced with little faits, having tried so many things without producing any good effect. In a few

Messrs, A. B. & D. Sands-Gentlemen,-1 certify that I have been cured of the Salt Rhoum of ten years' standing, by the use of your Ramedy and Syrap of Sarsaparilis, and I wish every person troubled with this dreadful complaint in any form, would call on me, and I will satisfy them that your medicine will cure them perfectly.

ANN MARIA WEIBALL,

Residence 102 Nassau st. s ore 45 Fallou st.

New York, June 3, 1840.

New York, June 3, 1840.

Messrs, A. B. & D. Sands-Gentlemen - Feeling deeply indebted to you for the valuable services you have rendered me, I do most cheerfally inform you test my wite is entirely cureffer the Salt Rheum, by the use of your Remedy and Syrup of Sarsaparila. See his been very sending the base of the free for Six years. verely afflicted with the disease in the face for six yearshad tried various medicines, both internal and external without producing any rood effect, until by the advice of a friend who was cured by your medicine, she was indu ed to use it, and I am thankful to say the result has been a perfect cure. Yours respectfully, JOHN CHAPMAN, 79 Chathem st.

New York, Sept. 15, 1818.
Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 79 and 100 Fulton st. Sold also by Abraham B. Sands & Co. No. 273 Broad way, David Sands & Co. No. 77 East Broadway, and by Wm. Brown, 43t Washington st. and S. W. Fawle, 3 Princa St. Boston, Joseph Balch, Jr. Providence, R. E. W. Bull, Harriford, Conn. Dr. R. W. Mathewson, Norwich, Conv. H. Rawls & Co. Albany; J. Gornam. and J. Fowler, Newburg, N. V.; Dr. David Jane, 20 South Third street, Philadelphia; G. K. Tyler, Baitimore, E. Trivett & Son, Poughkeepsie; and by druggists generally in all the orincipal cities and chief towns in the United States.

NO. 266 BOWERY. At no place in this city or United States can the DINNER PILLS

Be purchased, except at No. 266 Powery. Copy right recured.

[Copy right recured.]

THE D'NNER PILL is an invaluable remedy for

Dyspensia, Indigestion, Costiveness, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels. They are the tutelar goldess of health. Take two or three suon after during and defy the doctor." As a common family medicine they are unrivaled. From three to four taken at best time all predisposing cause to sickness will be removed.

j143 HOLDRIDGE & Co. Proprietors.

CHEESEMAN'S ARABIAN BALSAM. U For the cure of every kind of wounds, sprains, sores, burns, coughs, sore lungs, the most desperate piles, and rheurnatism of all kinds—It will prevent the touthacke restore torpid and perished fimbs, frozen limbs, stiff joints, numbness, &c., and can be depended upon to quiet

pain and relieve soreness in all cases.

This valuable Medicine has been very extensively used for the last ten years; while its increasing demand, the universal satisfaction it has given, and the test mony of a multitude of individuals of the first standing in the community, who have tested and infallibly proved its efficacy shows that it needs only to be used to prove its involumble excellence. Indeed, all who have ever tried the Balsam prize it so highly that they will not be induced, under any consideration, to do without it. This Balsam has attrac ted the attention of men of science, and physicians an surgeons of the greatest scientific acquirements give it their unqualified approbation; while many of them, is different sections of the United States now use it in their practice, and have authorized the publication of their ertificates. And now, to all persons who are afflicted with any dis

case like the above named this Balsam is confidently re commended, for parifying the springs and channels life, and restoring them to their natural tone and vigor Huntreds of persons whose declining health has bro them to the very verge of an untimely grave, have been escued, and permanently restored to health, without which the blessings of life lose half their charms, and even life itself seems but a partial blessing. Purchasers should enquire for the true article by using the whole nas e-Cheeseman's Arabian Balsam, and see that it has my name written in my own hand-writing across the printed directions, on the wrapper of every E. CHEESEMAN. Sold at wholesale and retail by A. B. & D. Sands, Drug

gists, No. 79 and 100 Fulton street. Sold. also, by Abm. 3. Sands & Co., No. 273 Broadway, Granite Buildings. corner of Chambers-street; David Sands & Co., No. East Broadway, corner of Market-street; and sold by Apothecaries generally throughout the city and country Price \$1, large size; 50 cents small size.

DISHONESTY EXPOSED.—The subseri ber has on hand 20,000 bettles HAARLEM OIL which he warrants to be genuine. His motto is "Honesty The subscriber would here express his regret that so

they call Haarleem Oil at fourteen shillings per gross! Attend strictly to the following: Wrappers printed in the German language and those with thirty-six heads are invariably spurious; and of those printed in the English not more than one out of a hundred is genuine, most of them being printed in New York. All genuine ones are English and have my name and residence printed on them. This is done by Mr. Tilly the manufacturer in Holland. They have also my written signature.

This Haarleen Oil is used for a variety of diseases. It needs no pufficg; its use always secures its recom-mendation. Coughs and colds are cured by it without puffing it in the style of Candy dealers. N. B. The undersigned sells the best Candies (Stuart's)

in New York, but he don't sell Cough Candies to cure consumption, sprained ankles and tooth-ankle; he leaves that to large dealers and medical gentlemen. N. B. Genuine German Cologne Water import he undersigned. CHRISTIAN SYLVESTER, the undersigned. CHRISTIAN STEVE Broadway.
Fancy Store No. 121 East Broadway.
One door/above Pike-

N. B. Wanted at the above place a few dozen of the mported BRITISH OH ..

LUNT'S VEGETABLE COUGH CANDY -An infallible remedy for coughs, colds, influenza and in fact for nearly every primary affection of the lungs. This celebrated compound is offered by the pro-prietor with the fullest confidence of its efficacy and usefelness. It is made of the best materials, and contains the extract of nearly every herb famous for medical virtues, improved by a process known only to the Propri-etor, and he warrants it free from every deleterious ingredient. He challenges comparison with any other vegetable compound in this city, knowing as he doe invalids will, after a fair and impartial trial, decid his caudy is the much wanted. Multum in Parvo. decide that For sale by the proprietor, No. 436 Grand, corner of Pit street. Price 6; cents-or 50 cents per ib. | 110 lm

CANDY AND COUGH DROPS being now the cure for Coughe, the Horehound Clarified Candy as prepared by N. Newberry, with medical advice, for the cure of Coughs, is found to be a first-rate article to allay irritations of the faucts and lungs, and offect a speedy cure if used early as directed. This Candy trial. Also, the Anderson Cough Drops and Powders, as prepared by James Mellen & Co., and now by Dr. D. Mellen, has cured thousands; many of them were pronounced past cure, as is proved by cartificates around each vial of Drops. The above medicines are sold wholesale in New-York by Sands & Co , 74 and 100 Fulton-street; by Edwards & Co., Druggists, Nasszu-street ; H. Disbrow, corner of Allen and Rivington-streets, and many other Drug Zists.



received and for sale by

TOOTH ACHE_TOOTH ACHE -Cure in three minutes -The ap plication of this remedy has in every instance proved effectual in allevia-ting the pain, and making a perma-neat cure, without the least injury to the other teeth. Its taste and sines are both agreeable, and it will also relieve the pain in the guess occainstance proved effectual in allevia ioned by cold or inflammation, when the teeth are n

decayed. A trial will establish the fact. Sold by A.B. Sands & Co corper Broadway and Chambers at Granite Building; A. B. & D. Sands, 79 Fulton st. and 77 East d24-1 m TO THE AFFLICTED.-THOMAS WM

HARPER'S Cough Remedy, the best medicine ex-tent for any disease of the lungs. One bottle will give ure relief. Has been in use now 12 years, which is a proof of its good qualities. Price one shilling per bottle. Sold at the office, 571 Bowery, and the agents throughout the city. BOYD'S BLEACHING POWDER.

PERSSE & BROOKS, 61 Liberty-#1.

MEDICAL.

medicine has proved even the "Congactor of Physicina," for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless

cine. The Compound Syrup of Sarsapardia is recon-mended to be used with the Remedy, as it tends to throw the hand of Providence. More than 100 physicians is the mended to be used with the Remedy, as it tends to throw mended to be used with the Remedy, as it tends to throw city new use this medicine in their practice, outfrom the blood and system generally all the unhealthy of LIVER COMPLAINT CURED.—Dr. Allen—Dear Sir. I have used your Bulsam of Horehound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root in my practice for some months past, and from the sounderful effect it has had, I am fully satisfied

J. D. RICHARDSON, M. B. Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands-Gentiemen, Feelings of thankfulges; and gratitude induce me to inform you that I am perfectly cured of the Sait Rheurs by the use of your very few days illness. Farents should remember to the sait Rheurs by the use of your very few days illness. Farents should remember to the sait Rheurs by the use of your very few days illness. Hudson, August 1, 1841. Allen's Balsom of Livers ort is the only infallable reactly and has saved themeands of lives during seves ve-

TANKE PRESON advertising in Spring street.

2 first under anonymous initials, then as W. W. Taylor, and again as W. W. Thayer, has not new, nor never
has had any connection with the establishment at 373 days my hands were better, and notwithstanding I put them in water delly, they continued to improve, and in a few weeks were entirely well. It is now more than six weeks since the cure was effected, since which thee they have been perfectly well.

Yours, most respectfully.

Yours, most respectfully.

LYDIA LEWIS, Newark, N. J.

Mosses A. R. v. D. Sands—Gontlemen.—L certify that I. again comes forward claiming the proprietorship of said medicine, when it was well known that at the time the proprietor, the late F. A. Thayer, first introduced this obrated medicate, W. W. Thayer was about fourteen

years of age.

By c-reful where you buy -Purchase only-mind this
OSLT-at the old office, 375 Bowery, between Fourth and Fight-streets. Our agents will please address as for-

CROUP, CROUP.

DR. CHAPMAN'S COMPOUND CROUP SYRUP A FFORDS immediate relief and will effect a permanent cure in this plarming disease in children, and has in numerous cases been found the only preservative of his and when hope had almost fled, called for the language, " It has saved my child." A phausphlet containing full directions for use, with a

community, accompanies each bottle. A. B. & D. SANDS, ABRARAM B. SANDS & CO.

large number of certificates of cures from Paysicians,

CLERGYMEN, and others of the highest standing in the

Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner Chamber stren and by DAVID SANDS & CO. and by DAVID SANDS 77 East Broadway, cor. Market of Price 57 cents and 31 per bottle.

(TURE IN ONE MENUTE. - For 125 cout) jou O can procure a roller William Brown's Concil Pasts, If your slave or grate is covered with rost, in one meute, by the application of the above article, a lustre will be

not will astonish the one who makes use of it, 'he Paste is used without making a dust, and will give a much more bedient polish than the British or American Austre in the form of a powder. The polish made by the Paste is also much more davasle. Manufactured by WM. IROWN, Chemist, No. 481 Washington street, Bostos, Dealers and finishes capplied by A. B. & D. Sands, Bragantis, No. 79 and 160 Futton street. Retailed by David ands & Co No. 77 East Broadway, and Abraham B.



THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful I utility. They have presed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and a extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them; and there are but fer towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand! up-wards of five hundred of which are from regular practising physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures peformed by this medicine been the subject of editorial comment in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted, that so medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of They are in general use as a family medicine, and there

are thousands of families who declare they are never sat-ofied unless they have a supply always on hand. The subscriber would here express his regret that so many of his fellow citizens have hitherto permitted them selves to be deceived and imposed upon by dishonest men quarks, anctioneers and pretenders who offer to sell what there are the subscribed by the subscrib structions, Hearthurn, Forred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels Incinient Discreme Flat ulence, Habituel Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathactic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nau-ca, griping or debility.
Dr. Peters' principal Offices 459 Broadway, New-York;

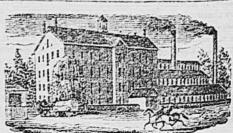
90 North-Sixth street, Philadelphia. Price 25 and 50 cts per box.



INSERS COSEDSAS, reliever Dyspensia and Ner-A vous Affections. Acting as a tonic, it strengthens the digestive organs, and restores them to their natural vigor. It cares both Nervous and Sick Headaches, and prevents a determination of blood to the head, usually the symp-toms of Apoplexy. It is also useful in Affections of the Liver, and is very efficacious in Flatulence, Cholic, and ether pains in the stomach and intestines. It is very ser-viceable in Amenorrheau, Chlorosis, Leucorrheau, Hysteria, and similar diseases. In convalescence from Fevers and other soute diseases, it speedily restores strength.— The aged and infire, and persons of sedentary habits, prone to costiveness, or who suffer from loss of appetite, experience great benefit from it. Sold at 192 Fulton-stat 75 cents and \$1 per bottle, according to size, j10 lm



This stock comprises the most splendid assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered, and at prices that cannot be boat: gentlemen's fine Calf Water Proof boots \$3 50 cts-to \$5; fine Dress do, from \$2. to \$4; splendid Guiters for Ladies, from \$1 50 to \$2; Misses Guiters, Men's Dancing Gaiters, Rubbers of all kinds, Boys' and Youtks' Boots and Shoes, and a never failing supply of Misses' and Children's, the cheapest and best you ever raw at 73 Catharine-st corner of Monroe. dl8 lm



DYING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, OFFICE NO. III WILLIAM, CORNER OF JOHN-ST.
A LL KINDS OF SILKS, COTTON AND WOOLEN
GOODS DYED, restored and dressed, including ladies' and gentlemen's garments, such as Dresses, Coats, Shawls, Crapes, Velvats, Ribbons, Merinoes, Hosiery, Cassimeres, Carpets, Ruge, Piano and Table Covers, Wisdow Shades, &c. &c.

ROLLED AND PLATERS' BRASS A FIRST RATE article of Relied and Platers Brass, can always us found at JAMES G. MOFPET, 121 Prince street, near Wooster, at the lowest market prices. Likewise a very superior article of Cooper's Brass. 292 if